THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

RULE, AND ITS SOURCE.

DEBATING THE BILL IN COMMITTEE-THE FLAG IN UGANDA-ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN CHINA-BERRING SEA-BILLIARDS.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) Copyright : 1893 ; By The Tribune Association. London, June 3.-The favorite Gladstonian doctrine of a Home Rule mandate from the people been again dealt with this week by Lord Salisbury and others, and the fiction exploded for the hundredth time. Neither during the six years which intervened between Mr. Gladstone's surrender to Mr. Parnell and the general election, nor during the general election, did Mr. Gladstone ever explain or announce his Home Rule policy. Entreaties and taunts were thrown away on him. He maintained a stubborn silence. You have only to recall the intense curiosity with which the bill was awaited at the opening of this session. No man outside the Cabinet, and would contain, or what Home Rule was now

to mean. Mr. Gladstone's own majority in the

who composed his majority in the country. How

could they give him a mardate to carry out

to give him, not a mandate, but a blank check.

and not for Home Rule only or mainly. election notoriously and confessedly turned en other issues. The Newcastle programme had more to do with such Gladstonian successes as won in England than Home Rule had. He asked for a majority, saving, in effect, that if he got it he would do with it what he liked. The electorate gave it to him on those terms. To that depth of political degradation had the democracy sunk for the first time in history. It gave the Empire into the hands of a man who temptuously refused to say what he was going to do with it, or by what means and to what extent he proposed to dissolve the union between

Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain, it cannot be too often said, re-Pused to be a party to this surrender. England eent a majority of seventy-one to the House of Commons to oppose him. The legislative contract between Great Britain and Ireland is to be broken, broken at all, against the will of Great Britain. Home Rule is to be carried, if carried at all, by that very Irish majority of which Mr. adstone in 1885 warned the country not to intrust the decision of this momentous issue.

If there is any mandate it is an Irish mandate. That is the real situation. It is precisely as if the question whether, in 1860 and 1861, the South should be allowed to destroy the Union had been left to the South to determine. valued our Union. We can hardly blame the English if they value theirs.

The week's proceedings in Committee on Home Rule have been full of interest and significance. At least three amendments of extreme importance have been moved and debated, and certain concessions of importance have been extorted from Mr. Gladstone: always after resistance, always with obvious doubt whether the Irish would not mutiny against them and him, and never till after much time had been consumed. The Irish for three days sat scowling and anxious, while later and the Unionists. The Ministerial majorities, which last week exceeded their normal figure, have this week fallen steadily below it, in

embarrass the Imperial Government by resolutions France, the Irish might, and probably would, side with France and against England, and the resofution of a Legislature would be a far more perious matter than sputterings of treasonable disloyalty in Irish papers, or Irish speeches. True, answers Mr. Gladstone, but you cannot prevent the Irish Legislature from expressing its opinion on any subject it pleases. There is no remedy but force, even if you put a prohibition into the act creating that Legislature. Profoundly true, replied Mr. Chamberlain, and others, and equally ue of every other, or nearly every other, probibition in the bill. The paper safeguards are all but worthless. The machinery for enforcing them will be unworkable, and all will turn at last on the question of force. Mr. Gladstone's admission has done his cause a world of stone's admission has done his cause a world of harm. It has opened eyes that were closed, and reduced his majority at once one-half.

In supply, except on a proposal by the Crown, signified by a Minister in the Imperial Parliaent, was negatived, but it will come up again on a suggestion by Mr. Gladstone that it deserves consideration. The police question provoked a lively debate. The Unionists would restrict the Irish Legislature to creating a local police. The Irish want a central and movable force to be sent, as Mr. Coschen said, to put down Belfast. Mr. Gladstone again gave way in part. There is to be no new force analogous to the present Royal Irish Constabulary. Finally, last night, came the question of carrying and using arms, and an English champion at English billiards. But the whether Dublin may forbid drilling and armed associations. Then, at last, the organized silence neither English nor American. It comes nearest the of the Irish was broken. First Captain Nolan, and then Mr. Sexton, protested. Mr. Sexton sternly rebuked Mr. Gladstone for accepting amendments Irish. He complained to the chairman that he, and the push stroke by which most long runs of Mr. Sexton, had risen twice yesterday, and had carroms are made is barred. The match is simply not been called upon. Mr. Mellor humbly apol- an attempt to bring two men together on even ogized. Mr. Gladstone apologized and assured Mr. terms, the truth being that each at his own game Sexton that he was ever anxious to know Irish is immensely superior to the other. Mr. Ives opinion. He nevertheless admitted that there could give Mr. Roberts half the American game must be some restriction on Irish legislative power and beat him, and Mr. Roberts could give others, is to come up again.

The proposal to forbid Dublin to grant votes

There is a growing alarm and growing anger on the Gladstonian side, and especially among the Irish, at the course of events in Committee, and the slow progress of the bill. Clause third is still under discussion, and ninety amendments are still to be proposed to this single clause. reached till clause nine is reached, and from that till he had made 1,540. This was still less

parliamentary procedure that the Home Rule bill temper at the prospect of losing their money, ill never come out of Committee alive. It has been still further delayed by a long discussion on Irish crime, especially in Clare, and especially with reference to four attempts to murder an Irish andlord, guilty of refusing to harbor a moonlighter. This debate was heated, Irish members, as usual, resenting the mention of Irish Mr. Healy attacked Irish judges, and attributed the increase of outrages to Mr. Balfour's use of secret service money. Mr. Sexton said he would ask questions about every crime in England, and debate them also, if anything more was said about Irish incidents. If he carries out this awful threat, Unionist "obstrucon the Home Rule bill will have a powerful ally. There is no known limit to Mr. Sexton's power of speech.

The Little England party, whereof Mr. Labouchere has appointed himself leader in the House of Commons, is stirred to wrath, because of telegrams to German and English papers lleging that Soudanese troops have been enlisted the Queen's service in Uganda, that Captain

Macdonald has been appointed Resident, and that Sir Gerald Portal has proclaimed a protectorate duly hoisting on African soil that Union Jack MR. GLADSTONE'S MANDATE FOR HOME which Mr. John Morley's Irish police order down when heisted on the public houses of Belfast. It Sir Gerald had done all these things, had be authority to do them? asked the ever interrogative Mr. Labouchere. The Under Foreign Secretary, who represents the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, gave Mr. Labouchere that mild answer which ought to turn away wrath, but sometimes does not. He had no information, and could not say whether the tele grams were true or not. This is not the first nor the hundredth time that private intelligence

this occasion the intelligence be true. To the question respecting Sir Gerald's au thority Sir Edward Grey replied, in the true official manner, that his instructions were before the House, and honorable members could judge for themselves. But statesmen of the calibre of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Storey are not to be put off with official answers. They pressed for further assurances, which they did not get. could be more pathetic than their patriotic anxiety lest any new acres be anywhere added to British territory, or the British flag allowed taking a strikingly independent course and making a to fly from any new flagstaff. The lamentations House did not know. Still less did the electors of Mr. Labouchere are echoed in the Gladstonian press, or in the more Radical part of it. But English public opinion on this subject is ima policy of which they were ignorant? Mandate movable. It is for the flag and the Empire, first, there was none. What the electorate did was last, and all the time.

> The English would be very glad to hear that the reported threat of the Chinese Government to retaliate against America was true. To exclude Americans from China, and to destroy what little trade we have there, is precisely what Eng land would welcome. They are not without fear South America, take the position we are entitled They are aware of the views on these subjects held by eminent Americans so unlike as General Grant and Mr. Blaine. At the same time, it is only fair to admit that they are not ostensibly because they know that if China begins a hostile policy to one class of foreigners it is likely, before all is said, to include other foreigners as well. The English do not approve, any more than large classes of Americans approve, our Chinese Excluafter all, are human beings. But they take practical views of things, and knowing we do not mean to enforce the act, and that California is not the United States, they abstain from reproof or remonstrance, and still more carefully from anything

address before the Behring Sea Tribunal in Paris became the occasion of an extremely florid compliment from the veteran, if not distinguished, diplomatist who presides over that court. The not require a certificate from Baron De Courcel, propriate, coming from an arbitrator, had it been all unconsciously, borrowed from the advocate.

It may not be fair to Sir Charles to judge him by the extremely condensed and not always too impartial reports supplied to the English press, reports of which the American counsel thought they had reason to complain while their arguments were in progress. But the general impres these parleyings went on between the Prime Min- sion of the Attorney-General's method and tempe is probably accurate. He has at times deserted the bar and climbed up into a pulpit, improvised for the occasion. He has preached to the United bne case to twenty-two.

This last was on Lord Wolmer's amendment, for
He has lectured them on their conduct States on their failure to fulfil moral obligations. bidding the Irish Legislature to pass resolutions. He has imputed motives. He has on subjects on which they are forbidden to pass peached, as he had a perfect right to do, their views of history and their views of law. But on foreign policy. If there was a quarrel with counsel more than once to interrupt the fervid advocate with a protest against being misrepreserred. He has indulged in sneers which were unprovoked, and in invective which was not always, in his case, an ornament of debate.

> I think we may congratulate ourselves that the spirit and animus of this argument, and the im-United States, are not likely to be adopted by the renowned English Judge who sits upon this international bench. Lord Hannen has, if ever a man had, a judicial mind, and his patriotism is \$2,000,000 to erect new college belidings on the site not likely to extinguish that spirit of impartiality obtained some time ago on Morning-ide Heights. The than for profound law and great judicial ability.
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> I do not imagine that Lord Hannen's confidence. the last few days, has given \$100,000. Mr. Pulitzer for which he is not less deservedly celebrated I do not imagine that Lord Hannen's confidence in Sir Charles Russell will lead him to adopt all in morals, or international jurisprudence, or natural law. He may not accept the American view, but he will not question the good faith with which it has been presented, nor will be close his mind, as Sir Charles in his capacity of counsel has been able to do to sensitive the public schools who win in open competition the religious scholarships previously established by Mr. Pollizer an opportunity to obtain the preliminary previously has been able to do to sensitive previously extendished by Mr. the conclusions of that imaginative mind, whether counsel has been able to do, to every consideration on the side which is not his own.

Two eminent billiard players, Mr. Ives and Mr. Roberts, have been engaged all the week at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, in what they choose to call an international billiard match. It is a match, and it may be international, but it certainly is not billiards. Mr. Ives is an American champion at American billiards. Mr. Roberts is game they have contested against each other is neither English nor American. It comes nearest the ago. He at that time proposed to give and since English, but is in fact a nondescript game. The table then has given 8250 yearly to each of twelve boys is English, but, to neutralize the advantage this would give Mr. Roberts, the balls are larger and without having obtained the permission of the the pockets smaller than on a true English table, Mr. Ives half the English game and beat him. Neither is seen to advantage at this hybrid pastime. Mr. Roberts was thought likely to win rather easily, and looked like it at first. The game was 6,000 points up, to occupy six evenings. On Thursday, the fourth evening, Mr. Ives was 1,023 points behind. He then got the balls jammed in the angle of the right hand top corner pocket, and proceeded to score off them a to clause twenty.

Already you hear predictions from experts in laid three to one on Mr. Roberts lost their and the phrase, Yankee trick, was heard. Mr. Roberts offered to give up this game and play another of 2,000 points for £1,000. This proposal Mr. Ives was too wary to accept. He resumed his performance last evening, and made his total run into 2,540, and then broke up the balls, leaving the score: Ives, 5,600; Roberts, 3,484. The match must be completed before midnight to-day, or by the terms of the articles it will end in a draw. Mr. Ives ought to win, but his victory will leave every question at issue be tween American and English billiards and billiard players exactly where it was before this match was arranged.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

BARON VON SAURMA JELTSCH TO BE THE NEW REPRESENTATIVE OF THAT NATION.

Berlin, June 3.-Baron von Saurma Jeltsch, Envey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Prus-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Prus-sia at the Court of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, has been appointed German Ambassador at Washington.

VALKYRIE HOME IN FRONT.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF LORD DUNRAVEN'S NEW YACHT.

WHEN SHE GAINED THE LEAD THE OTHERS COULD NOT OVERHAUL HER-SHE

WON ON HER MERITS.

London, June 3.—The four new cutters of the seasen-A. D. Chrke's Satanita, which is the largest of the four; the Prince of Wales's Britannia, the to uphold the credit of England against the Amer has outstripped the Foreign Office, if indeed on Ican cutter Navahoe; Lord Dunraven's Valkyrle to regain the America's cup; and the Calluna, owned by a syndicate headed by Peter Donaldson-togethe on a race at 9:30 a. m. to-day from Southend to Har

> The Satanita allowed the Britannia 1 minute 28 seconds; the Valkyrie, 2 minutes 18 seconds; Calluna, 5 minutes 54 seconds; the Iverna, 8 minutes 21 seconds. At the start, which was a good weep toward the southern shore, soon had the advantage as regarded position. The Britannia had ita fourth. The Calluna had decidedly the wors position. The Iverna in the first few minutes gained fully 100 yards on the Britannia and Valkyrie, but they were all abreast at the Nere. then got the best of the wind and bowled ahead, and succeeded in keeping the lead and steadily in ereasing it. An hour afterward the Valkyrie was first, Calluna second, Britannia third, Satanita fourth and Iverna fifth.

At the West Naze Luoy the Satanita had cre-up to second place. Up to this point the Iverna ha gained some of her allowance from all except the Vallyrie. At the Mouse Light-ship the Vallyrie was estimated to be eight minutes ahead, and was in gained some of her allowance from all except the Valkyrie. At the Mouse Lightship the Valkyrie was estimated to be eight minutes ahead, and was in the windward position. At the Maplin buoy the Calluna passed the Britannia. At the Twin Middle Lightship, about the middle of the course, the Valkyrie led by eight and a half minutes; the Satantia was two minutes ahead of the liverna had fallens which were abreast, and the lyerna had fallens for a stern that the judges' steamer did not wait to take her time. A little later the Valkyrie was a mile and a half ahead, while the Satantia, Britannia and Calluna were close together and nearly two miles ahead of the lyerna.

This order was maintained to the finish. The sail home was a clean run in with spinnakers. The Valkyrie finished 42 minutes and 53 seconds after 4 o'clock, the Satantia, 10 minutes and 5 seconds after; the Britannia, 2 minutes and 28 seconds behind the Satantia; the Calluna 4 minutes and 10 seconds after the Britannia, and the Iverna, 17 minutes and 5 seconds after the Britannia, and the Iverna, 17 minutes and 5 seconds after the Calluna. At the Nore the Iverna was half an hour behind the Valkyrie.

The great superiority shown' by the Valkyrie was not at all due to the tactics of those in charge of her. Her victory was won on plain, open sailing. After her mishap in the previous race, when she lost her topunast, a new mast was steeped, and in to day's race her crew were enabled to draw her sails tighter than ever before, and consequently she showed better speed.

the third prize on time allowance. Critics to be enthusiastic over the model of the

being sailed by the big single-stickers on the other away shead of her. The Britannia was built by the Yacht Club against the Navahoe. In the rares of the

GIFT TO COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

JOSEFH PULITZER CONTRIBUTES \$100,000 TO THE INSTITUTION.

IT WILL BE USED FOR THE BUILDING FUND-PROVISION MADE TO ASSIST POOR BOYS

The trustees of Columbia College asked recently for has been quietly interested in the college, and the amount which he has subscribed is an earnest of his high regard for the institution. This subscription is

preparation required to secure their admission to In consideration of this gift of \$100,000 from Mr. Pulitzer, the college authorities have agreed to furnish to each of the boys winning a scholarship adequate opportunity in the high school of the Teachers' Col lege for preparation to pass an entrance examination in any college which the pupil may select. Those of the boys who choose Columbia College will be

who were selected from the public schools on account of the examinations they passed. One of the main only be given to students who were unable to pay

night to a Tribane reporter: "We were of course very glad to receive Mr. Pullizer's gift, and we hope so far subscribed up to about \$550,000, the total amount needed being \$2,000,000. The gift, however, will not affect our present actions in any way. We cannot obtain possession of the new site until 1895, and therefore can do no work on the new building until then. So we have plenty of time to obtain the balance required."

HE LAY DEAD ON THE HOUSE-STEPS.

WEALTHY CRACKER BAKER, OF SCRANTON. FOUND BY A PHYSICIAN IN THIRTY.

TRIED-ST. Dr. Rapsom, of No. 30 East Tairty-third-st., no ticed a man sitting on the steps of the adjoining house, No. 28, about 10 o'clock last night. When the doctor approached him to see what was the mat ter he found that the man was dead. Officer Quiltey, of the West Thirtieth st. station, was called, and the body was taken to the station. Letters and cards found on the dead man showed that he was J. J. Ruddy, a wealthy cracker baker, of Scranton, on. Checks amounting to \$800 were found in pockets. Word was sent to the coroner. It is oposed that the man died from heart failure.

MR. CROKER IS NOT BUYING QUARRIES. Elchard Croker was highly amused yesterday by partnership with John D. Crimmins for the purchase of the Tuckahoe Marble Works. "There is not one

word of truth in it," he said to a Tribune reporter,
"I think the press of New York is foodish in giving
credence to this and other absurd stories circulated
in reference to me. I am buying neither racetracks nor rocks." REPUBLICANS CARRY WILMINGTON, DEL. Wilmington, Del., June 3 (special).-The RepubliA CRASH IN CHICAGO.

FAILURE OF HERMANN SCHAFFNER & CO., PRIVATE BANKERS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM-LIABILITIES OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A

MILLION DOLLARS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 3.-After quiet for a couple of weeks trouble in financial circles here began again | WILLIAM BENTE, twenty-three years old. vesterday with the failure of Cheverton, Martin & 'o., private bankers, and this morning came the startling news that Hermann Schaffner & Co. had gone under, and that Schaffner had disappeared. They were among the oldest and largest private bankers in the West. To add to the excitement came the report that Mr. Schaffner, one of the best known men in Chicago and one of the most popular of the Hebrew race, could not be found, the result of the report being the rumor that the taken his own life. The banking firm made an assignment in the county court to the American Trust and Savings Bank, and Cashier J. R. Chapman took possession, placing a sign on the door. The sign was not there long until it was surrounded by a surging, jostling, angry crowd. The assignee said late this afternoon that a definite statement of the bank's affairs could not be prepared to-day owing to the amount of paper that financiers that the liabilities will reach \$750,000 and the assets are, nominally, at least three-quarters of a million, but of a class difficult to realize

mercial paper. He bought freely and relied upon himself to find a market afterward for the securities. He hypothecated this collateral and thus became a heavy borrower from other banks, they being secured. He probably owes \$400,000 in this way. His line of depositors was not large, not more than 400 in number, and the deposits will not aggregate more than \$200,000. Mr. Schaffner lost \$100,000 in the Deimel Brothers failure, \$25,000 in the Dalziel newspaper failure and a large amount in the M. E. Page collapse; but the chief of his losses was in the stock of the West Side Street Railway Company. He loaned large sums on that stock, and when the drop came was left with the collateral on his order. hands at a point below the loan. Inasmuch as street railway securities have fallen off 100 points in a year, and since Mr. Schaffner is thought to have had at least 2,000 shares, his less was large. Three months ago Mr. Schaffner's wealth was estimated at about half a million dollars. The business of the bank had run from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a month, and the concern was reputed to be making money fast. Then the Deimei erash cam and since that time the history of the

The suspension, it is stated, was forced by the disappearance of Mr. Schaffner, who walked out conducted by the police and private detectives. His partner, Mr. Becker, realizing that the news of the disappearance would cause distrust in the would be to make an assignment, and this was done. For a number of days, the impending collapse has weighed on Mr. Schaffner's mind, and as he left his overcoat in the office when he went out, saying that he was only going on a short, errand and would return soon, the gravest apprehension exists as to his fate. think he has committed suicide and others think morning, who said that there is insanity in the banker is so afflicted.

The clearances of Hermann Schaffner Co.'s bank have been made through three houses-the A WEALTHY MAN'S REFUSAL TO MARRY HIS Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, the Metropolitan National and the Illinois National banks. At the Illinois National the officials were aware of the impending failure several hours before the assignment was made. They had been visited by Mr. Becker and informed of the exact state of affairs. An official in the bank said that they come from the room, and, going in, found the held collateral for all indebtedness of Schaffner.

"Mr. Schaffner's credit is excellent," said this official, "but the mere fact that he has disappeared under mysterious circumstances right at the time ficient to tide them over. It takes the best of security to obtain money now. If Mr. Schaffner and had decided to end her life. nade requests for money to sustain him, and had been refused, it is not at all strange that he has disappeared. Under the circumstances the theory

of suicide is tenable."

President Lyman J. Gage, of the First National Bank, sees nothing in the failure of Hermann Schaffner & Co., or in the numerous bank assignments of late to alarm the business world. "Of course, these events invariably occasion surprise among the people, but I see nothing in the present condition of affairs to cause alarm," said he to-day. "Throughout the entire country there is a great deal of liquidation going on, and this

to-day. "Throughout the entire country there is a great deal of liquidation going on, and this causes a failure here and there. It is not surprising. There is no occasion for a panic."

Schaffner & Co.'s failure caused one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed on the floor of the Chicago Stock Exchange. From the opening to the close the hidding was spirited and an immense number of deals was put through. Stocks declined with surprising rapidity, and for a time the oldest brokers were at a loss to estia time the oldest brokers were at a loss to esti-mate how long the slumping would continue As a result of the day's trading many of the small holders of West Chicago and North Chicago small holders of West Chicago and North Chicago Street Railway stocks have serious trouble in meeting their margins. What was most notice-able in the session was the lack of support for North Chicago, which declined to 183, while West Chicago was very freely purchased for in-vestors in small lots, causing the market to react several times from the lowest notch of the day. The Brokers seemed to feel that nothing was worthy of attention outside of the Yerkes cable stocks.

As a result of the suspension L. Zachman, As a result of the suspension L. Zachman, a creditor to the amount of \$600, appeared before Judge Donnelly in the County Court and secured a citation against Schafner and Beckner, summoning them into court for examination. Zachman's attorneys are said to represent the other creditors to the amount of \$160,000, who will insist upon an examination of the firm's affairs in court.

The news of the Chicago fallure did not reach Wall street yesterday until after the close of the usual half-holdday business hours. Most brokers had gone home and only a few bank officers were downtown. Among these men the announcement created a sensation, increasing the uneasy feeling regarding the financial situation which had been growing all the week. Further news will be awaited with interest, because of the consequences which may follow the failure if it should prove to be a serious one. Old banking men could not repress memories of the disasters which followed the Follett failure here about twenty years ago, and the wide spread distress which resulted from the collapse of Potter, Lovell & Co., in Eostop, a few years ago.

Schaffner & Co. was one of the oldest concerns in the country engaged in handling commercial paper. The house has always stood high, the mercantile agencies rating its credit as first-class, and there agencies rating its credit as insteads, and there have been no specific intimations of the trouble. The business of the firm, it is estimated by bankers in this city, involved the negotiation of from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 of mercantile netes a year. The concern dealt in the paper of nearly every kind of offered included the names of some of the largest packing and elevator firms in Chicago, Chicago land ompanies, Western coal companies, Southern Iron

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

FATAL MORNING FIRE IN EAST FORTY. THIRD-ST.

A WHOLE FAMILY IMPRISONED IN A BLAZING TENEMENT WITH FIRE ESCAPES

Five persons were burned to death at a fire this morning in the five-story flat house at No. 138 East Forty-third-st. They were:

LOUISE BENTE, twenty-one years, his wife, HELEN WETMORE BIETZ, six years old, his nice Another body was found in the same flat and

was identified as that of a man named Charles Pugsley, who was a boarder with the Bentes. There were many narrow escapes, The blaze originated in the dumbwater shaft and shot up through the building. The Bente family lived on the top floor, the fifth. The

flames were seen by a man in the street, who called a policeman. The policeman sent in only one alarm. When the firemen got to the fire they found the tenants in great peril. much difficulty. Then the firemen tried to get up stairs, but could not do so inside the house. Persons appeared at the windows on the fourth floor. They were M. Bjorkell, a Dane, and his family, and they shrieked for help. Scaling ladwere procured as quickly as

ble and were put up against the walls, the firemen ascended them and the entire family was carried down safely amid the cheers of the crowd. ladders were run up to the top floor. When the firemen went inside they found four bodies burned to a crisp in the front room. They were thos of the Bente family. The bodies were removed. and later the firemen, groping amid the smoke, stumbled over another body, that of Charles

The fire escapes were in the rear of the building. The blazing shaft was between the east and west flats, and all avenues of escape were

The building is owned by ex-Mayor Hewitt It is one of a row known as the "Vanderbilt' flats. It is surrounded by tenements, out of which swarmed excited men and women and children. The building is of the common tenement-house

MANY FIREMEN KILLED.

FATAL WORK OF A FIRE IN OMAHA.

WALL FALLS BURYING UNDER IT FIGHT MEN-PEARFUL RESULTS OF LIGHTNING

Omaha, Neb., June 3 .- The large furniture house of Charles Shiverick & Co., on Farnhamst., burned to the ground to-night and the fire was attended with the death of Captain C. D. Cox, of the fire department; the fatal injury of Benjamin Morris, Charles Ellington, George Couller and C. H. Pringle, firemen, and James Conley, of Scranton, Fenn., a bystander. The loss on the building is \$10,000, and on the stock, \$150,000. Edward Maurer's restaurant next door was damthe west wall fell, burying the firemen in the of the Administration officers, said: "This is news

Firemen Oursy and Dean are missing, and it is almost certain that they are in the ruins. The fire was caused by lightning in the worst storm ever experienced in Omaha. For six hours the rain descended in torrents and the lightning never he only wandered away in a fit of mental aberration. That there are good grounds for the latter belief was asserted by a close friend this morning, who said that there is insanity in the S100,000 worth of damage has been done to in the amount only would aggravate the financial

DESPONDENT, SHE TRIES TO KILL HERSELF

HOUSEKEEPER CAUSES HER TO AT-TEMPT SUICIDE.

Ottille Stelter, a German woman, twenty-six years 5 p. m., and a room on the fifth floor was assigned to her. Three hours later a hallboy heard a groan lying on the bed unconscious. An empty ounce bottle, with "Laudanum" on the label, lay by her side. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital soon arrived, and after using a stemach-pump when the mency market is in the worst conit has been in for years has caused a suspicion
which Mr. Becker is unable to overthrow. Poswhich Mr. Becker is unable to overthrow. Posin German and one in English. The letter in English
was addressed to a Mrs. Miles, Dutheld-st., Brooklyn. Bram, of No. 330 East Seventy-sixth-st., could tell

woman had gone to live with Henry Bollman, a

Miles, of Stanstead, Quebec Province, was engaged in introducing Chinamen into the United States, the plan adopted and something as to the extent of his operations. Since that time this agency has been continually on the alert to break up the system and to cause the arrest of the operators.

"This organized gang (and it is believed there are confederates in 30ston) have conducted their nefarious business for nearly a year, and from confessions of some of those now under arrest I can authoritatively state that Chinese laborers to be entered clandestinely were first taken to Montreal and delivered to one Frank Lee, also a Chinaman and laundryman at Sherbrooke, Que, who secreted them for ten days or two weeks in order that no trail might be obtained of the men, and then, under cover of the night, they were taken by carriage by A. F. Miles to his residence at Stanstead, near the border. Miles has fitted up his house for the accommodation of these men, and here they were also detained for a time, and then forwarded again by night to Charles L. Smith, at Charleston, Vt., who in turn delivered them to the Chinese mandryman, Chin Ioy, at Lyndonville, or Frank C. Park, at St. Joinsbury, some sixty miles from the border, and at these points the Chinamen have taken traits to Lowell, Lawrence and other cities.

"Frank Ross and Wills Hopkins, also Mattle Ross, a daughter of the former, and who was united in marriage to Hopkins two weeks since at the house of A. F. Miles, all residing in Charleston, have also fraudulently introduced Chinamen and acted as carriers between the points mentioned. There is evidence that Miles, who undoubtedly is the leading spirit, has also fraudulently introduced Chinamen and acted as carriers between the points mentioned. There is evidence that Miles, who undoubtedly is the leading spirit, has also fraudulently introduced Chinamen and acted as carriers between the points mentioned. There is evidence that Miles, who undoubtedly is the leading spirit, has also fraudulently introduced Chinamen and

chandise.

"It is my belief that one of the largest and best organized gangs that ever operated in New-England has been unearthed, and I look upon the arrest of the parties as of great importance to the Government, and this opinion is also entertained by the United States District-Attorney and other officials,

HAS CARLISLE NEW PLANS?

A QUESTION CONCERNING LEGAL TENDERS.

BANKERS CONDEMN A REPORTED NEW POLICY

TO ACQUIRE GOLD-STOCKS RALLY ON SHORTS.

A new and far from reassuring element may be interjected into the financial situation by a publication in a commercial newspaper of this city respecting a new scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury to replenish the gold balance, now being heavily depleted by the European demand. According to this statement Secretary Carlisle has reached the opinion that he has authority under Section 3700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to purchase gold coin by the issue of new legal-tender notes. It is also declared that the Secretary has practically resolved to use this power if the gold reserve drops beyond the point of safety. A special Washington disputch to the Fereign and Domestic News Company, a Wall Street news agency, yesterday corroborated the assertions of the newspaper correspondent

The section under which Mr Carlisle is alleged to have discovered his new power is the law of March 17, 1862, reading as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States, authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest." The Treasury Department is said to hold that the act of 1878, which forbade the further cancellation and retirement of United States notes, did not debas a future reissue of notes up to the original amount 3, 1863. This maximum issue was reached in the Civil War, but under Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch the amount outstanding was reduced to an even \$356,000,000. Under Secretary Richardson's administration of the Treasury Department the amount of the issue was raised in 1873 to \$382,000,000. The retirement of these notes, begun under the Resumption act of 1875, reduced the outstanding amount to \$346,-181,016, when further cancellations were stopped by the act of 1878, Congress stepping in in response to the clamor of "inflationists. WHAT PANKERS HAVE THOUGHT FOR YEARS.

There has been a uniform belief among bankers since that time that the limit of \$346,000,000 barred any future increase in these notes. act of 1862, which is quoted in support of the alleged theory of the Treasury Department, referred to oid 7-30 notes of the Government, the United States legal tender, or "greenback," not then being in existence. If Mr. Carlisle's views are correctly reported, he has made a discovery even more potent for evil than his former exploitation of the idea that he could pay the Treasury notes of 1890 in silver alone. Bank presidents yesterday were reluctant to discuss the report of Mr. Carlisle's new policy, declaring their belief that it had no foundation. They said that it was impossible to credit the Secretary with such a fallacious view, or with the folly of entertaining any purpose to put such a policy into operation. It was generally agreed that a new issue of United States notes would instantly put gold to a pre-

a Democrat who is well acquainted with several to me, and I hope it is not true, as I have never entertained a doubt that it was illegal to increase the outstanding amount of legal tenders fixed in the law of 1878. My view of the effect of such action by the Secretary may be best expressed when I say that I hold it not to be the of Government to issue paper money. Of course, vils we are suffering from already."

IT WOULD ACCOMPLISH ONLY HARM. Another prominent bank president said: "The course credited to Mr. Carlisle would accomplish only harm. We already are inflating the currency \$4,500,000 a month, and additional inflation would only add fuel to the conflagration now raging. Suppose that the Treasury should be able to buy \$50,000,000 gold with the same amount of new legal-tenders. Suppose the adverse trade balance continues and exporters take out \$25,000,000 gold, paying for it with Treasury notes. there would be \$25,000,000 gold left and \$50, 000,000 of new paper money would be outstanding. The effect of any such action by the Government would add to the demoralization of con-

A man prominent in financial circles said : "At its best this plan would simply mean that the Government would buy gold with legal-tenders and then proceed to pay it out on the presentation of the same legal-tenders. But suppose the Government should enter the market as a buyer of gold in competition with the business community which needs the metal in its operations. What premium would gold go to? The business world imperatively needs the metal, but here would be a competitor with an unlimited issue of paper notes. The premium could not be pre-

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET. The Wall Street markets opened yesterday under

the influence of continued unfavorable advices SMUGGLERS OF CHINAMEN CAUGHT.

OPERATIONS OF A NEW-ENGLAND GANG DISCOVERED BY A TREASURY SPECIAL AGENT.
Washington, June 3.—Important disclosures as to a systematic underground railroad arrangement for smuggling Chinese into the United States by way of Canada are contained in a report just made to the Treasury Department by Special Agent Converse J. Smith, stationed at Boston. He reports the arrest on the charge of fraudulently introducing Chinese inc the United States of five persons: Charles L. Smith, of West Charleston, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. Wits Hopkins, of West Charleston, Vt.; Chin Poy, of Lyndonville, arrest of A. F. Miles, of Stanstead, P. Q., and Frank Ross, of Charleston, Vt. (the latter the father of Mrs. W. Hopkins), on the same charge, but as yet these two have not been apprehended. On December 2, 1802, I reported to the department that A. F. Miles, of Stanstead, Quebec Province, was engaged in introducing Chinamen into the United States, the plan adopted and something as to the extent of his operations. Since that time this agency has been continually on the alert to break up the system and to cause the arrest of the operators.

This foreign exchange market closed firm as the continually on the alert to break up the system and to cause the arrest of the operators. from Chicago and fresh liquidation in American

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

The foreign exchange market closed firm at the highest quotations of the week. The sharp decline in discount notes in London has exerted no influence favorable to a check to the gold move-London money market declined. It is hoped that the sharp break in the price of wheat may stimulate exports and thereby increase the supply of commercial bills. But the strength of sight sterling foreshadows turther shipments of gold this week. It is practically certain that at least

this week. It is practically certain that at least \$2,000,000 gold will go out on Tuesday's steemer, and the amount is likely to be larger. In speaking of the financial outlook the head of a leading foreign house said:

"The outflow of gold will continue just as long as our exports are smaller than our imports, and may not stop even then. We have 100,000,000 to pay abroad on interest and dividend accounts; abroad, and 50,000,000 must be paid by us for freight carried in foreign bottoms. All these amounts must be paid for by exports of staple products, securities or gold. There is a deficiency to be made up, as Europe is taking our exports at low valuations and shipping us securities instead of receiving them. I expect to see the outflow of